

EDUCATION BUILDING OPENED AT ALBANY

Whitelaw Reid Presides, and Dr. Schwab, Yale Librarian, Delivers Address.

DEDICATION ON THURSDAY

New Structure, First of Its Kind in the Country, Noted for Great Beauty.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—The new State Education Building will be dedicated here on Thursday afternoon, although the exercises opened to-day.

The building and its furnishings to date have cost about \$5,000,000, and the expenditure of another million dollars is not unlikely before it is completely equipped.

The idea of a State education building was suggested in 1901 after the State Department of Public Instruction and the State Board of Regents were combined into a single State Department of Education.

Then again the State Education Department employees were disbanded all over the Capitol building, the State House and in the Geological Hall, while the other departments in the State Capitol were being inconvenienced by the congestion. This resulted in the agitation for a separate State building and New York is the first State in the country to so dignify the cause of education.

While the dedication ceremonies proper will take place on Thursday afternoon, the exercises leading up to the dedication commenced this morning, when there was an informal gathering in the general reading library of those who are to take part in the various symposiums of educators which are scheduled to precede the dedicatory exercises.

Representatives of a dozen educational institutions in foreign countries and over 150 representatives of educational institutions in this country have signified their intention to be present at the opening of the State Education Building. Besides, every prominent educator in New York State is in Albany this week.

This afternoon the initial session of the educators was opened by Whitelaw Reid, who returned from the Court of St. James's especially to reside at the dedication ceremony in his capacity as chancellor of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. He was followed in an address by Dr. John Christopher Schwab, Librarian of Yale University Library, in an address on "The Library and Educational and Social Service."

Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, read a paper on "The State Museum and State Progress."

The new building faces the south on Washington avenue, extending from Hawk street on the east to Swan street on the west, and has a frontage of 600 feet, 130 feet wide on Swan and Hawk streets, but there is a centre rear wing 190 by 165 feet. The location of the building does not permit its being viewed in front from any considerable distance, and this was responsible for the classical design of the building, which stands 50 feet back from the main entrance line.

A wide flight of easy steps leads to the main entrance at the centre of the building on Washington avenue, and there are other entrances on Swan and Hawk streets. Heavy marble columns on a granite base extend along the front of the building, rising to a height of 60 feet. It shows the longest colonnade in the world.

It is declared the Education Building would have to be included in a list of the ten most beautiful buildings in the world. Behind the colonnade is an arcade and back of this is a marble wall pierced by great semicircular grained openings for the windows. The columns are carried around the narrow ends of the building on Swan and Hawk streets.

The materials used on the front and end facades are for the most part white marble, terra cotta and gray granite. The rear walls are constructed of light colored brick and terra cotta.

The basement of the building contains rooms for service of all kinds, such as shipping and storage rooms. On the eastern end of the building, beginning in the basement and occupying two stories, is the auditorium, with a gallery and orchestra seats, with a seating capacity of 600. It is reached by twelve large windows and its decorative treatment is in a modified Greek style.

To the right of the vestibule at the main entrance on the first floor is a massive stone stairway leading to the second floor rotunda. On the first floor are the various administrative offices, including the regents' chamber, in the extreme southwest corner, with walls of Indiana limestone and a carved beam ceiling of oak. The Commissioner of Education's rooms adjoin the regents' chamber and are treated in the Tudor style of Gothic, with mahogany wainscoting.

From the rotunda on the second floor several striking views are presented. To the north a great vaulted corridor 40 feet in width, 36 feet in height and 50 feet in length, leading to the general reference reading room, to the east a shorter vaulted corridor leading to a periodical room and medical library, and to the west a similar corridor leading to the law and legislative reference library.

The rotunda, located at the intersection of these vaulted corridors, gives the dominating climax to the architectural treatment. Over the rotunda, supported on pendentives, is a circular coffered dome. This coffered dome in turn supports a dome in which is a large skylight providing direct daylight to the rotunda below. The rotunda and its vaulted corridors are constructed of Indiana limestone.

Conveniently arranged between columns steel cases afford a provision for the most interesting historical exhibits, so that the rotunda is virtually a historical museum. With its wings the rotunda measures about 190 feet by 165 feet. The height of the dome above the second floor is 91 feet.

In the disposition of the special libraries—medicine, law, geological and technical—an innovation of a highly practical character involving the use of stack rooms in the centre of the building has been introduced. The arrangement gives the reading rooms the easiest access possible to their respective collections of books.

The general reference reading room, with its dependencies, occupies the corner rooming. It is placed directly above and in immediate connection with an immense stack room having a capacity of 2,000 volumes. These stack rooms are artificially lighted.

The architectural treatment of the general reading room consists of twelve slender bronze columns supporting a series of terra cotta domes. The walls are of stone and the room receives sunlight by means of eleven huge leaded glass windows. The lateral dimensions of this room are 100 feet by 130 feet and the height of the domes is about 50 feet.

On the third floor are the offices and work room of the extension division, the educational extension division, the public records division, the history division and the library school. The main reading room of the library also extends through the third floor. The general conference room of the various State boards of examiners are located upon the third floor.

The fourth floor is devoted entirely to the State museum and contains the

VIEWS OF STATE EDUCATION BUILDING



State collections in geology, mineralogy, paleontology, entomology, archaeology, botany and zoology. These collections will be housed in rooms lighted from above. The principal room is 570 feet long, 54 feet wide and 50 feet high, and is not unequal in open and dignified space by any other museum in the country.

The building is not only fireproof in every detail but a large safety vault 15 by 45 feet, has been built in the basement for the safe keeping of manuscripts and other valuable relics. In this vault is a smaller vault of special construction which will be used for the safe keeping of the Emancipation Proclamation, Washington's Farewell Address, the Andre papers, the King Charles II Charter, the Washington relics and other unique papers and relics.

The mural paintings, which are to adorn the thirty-two panels on the grand staircase and the rotunda and are to cost \$30,000, are not ready yet. The work is being done by Will H. Low.

MRS. ALEXANDER GAVE \$500.

Her Campaign Contribution Ignored, Is Claim—Inquiry Opened.

Sheriff Wedin of Hudson county, N. J., has issued a general invitation to all city or county employees who are complaining about campaign "doughbag" exactions to appear before the Hudson county Grand Jury at once and make any charges they may have on their minds. At the same time a special committee of the Grand Jury has the matter in charge.

Heads of departments in Jersey City and at the court house profess ignorance of any contributions made by officeholders contrary to law, although it is pretty well known that large sums were raised not only for the general election last year but for the recent primary contests.

One of the largest contributions made in the primary contest was that of Mrs. Caroline D. Alexander, a member of the Stevens family of Hoboken. She contributed a check for \$500 to be used in the interests of one of the Democratic factions.

Mrs. Alexander is a deputy probation officer under appointment by the County Judge and her contribution was made in direct violation of the corrupt practices act, it is claimed.

MAY USE C. U. EMBLEM.

Appeals Court Says Law Only Protects Symbols of Parties.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—The new primary election law does not protect the right of independent bodies to any particular emblem, according to a decision by the Court of Appeals to-day. This point was decided in a New York city case where a faction of the Republican party appropriated the emblem of the Citizens Union and used it at the top of a column on the ballot in the last primary election.

Upon application to the courts by the Citizens Union it was decided in effect that the primary election law did not attempt to deal with the rights of independent bodies, such as the Citizens Union, to the use of the emblem which it had adopted, but simply protected party emblems.

The action was brought by William Jay Schieffelin against the New York City Board of Elections and Martin Saxe and others.

HEDGES HAS BIG CROWDS.

Dines With Sherman and Falls to Visit Suffrage Convention.

UTICA, Oct. 15.—Job E. Hedges to-day addressed large crowds at Phoenix, Liverpool, Canastota, Oneida and Rome and to-night he got an enthusiastic greeting from an audience that crowded the Lumberberg Theatre in this city. The candidate took dinner with Vice-President Sherman before the meeting to-night and alluding to this fact in his speech Mr. Hedges said:

"I just stopped before I came to the meeting to break bread with my good friend Mr. Sherman and without having to diagnose a case with the skill of a physician, I know one of the things that ails him, and that is a very marked inability to participate in the campaign. I think he would give his right arm to carry a torch to-night."

Mr. Hedges was unable to find time to-night to accept an invitation to address delegates to the New York State Woman Suffrage convention, in session in this city.

Taft to Speak at Newark Unveiling.

President Taft will make an address at the dedication of the Washington statue in Washington Park, Newark, November 2. The statue is the gift of the late Amos I. Van Horn. Justice Francis J. Savage of the New Jersey Supreme Court will preside at the unveiling of the statue.

Looking Toward the Library Reading Room from the Third Floor.

TORPEDO BOAT BANGED BY BIG STEAM LIGHTER

Craven's Nose Was Ingloriously Twisted When the Fleet Went Out.

MAYOR'S GUEST BOAT NEAR

Hendrick Hudson Had Troubles of Her Own With Skins of Submarine Cable.

The torpedo boat Craven, on patrol duty near the President's yacht Mayflower, was struck yesterday by a steam lighter which she was trying to keep out of the course of the outward bound battleships. The lighter, the Pioneer, belonging to the Wright & Cobb Lighterage Company, which has offices in the Produce Exchange Building, struck the Craven within six feet of her stern bow and pushed it over to one side.

The accident happened in full sight of the Mayor's command and their guests, among whom were Sir Thomas Lipton and Herman Ridder. They were watching the battleship procession from the Day Line steamboat Hendrick Hudson. They saw the rusty bulk of the Pioneer creeping out toward the battleship fairway within a few hundred yards of the Mayflower and watched the Craven come to head off. The officer in command of the Craven stood on the bow shouting at Capt. Lann of the Pioneer, telling him he was in dangerous waters and ordering him back. Capt. Lann didn't reverse soon enough and his stubby bow bore down on the slender length of the Craven.

When the officer saw that another minute would bring a crash he jumped back out of harm's way. The Pioneer pushed her heavy wooden bows against the gray paint of the Craven, and when she withdrew there was a wide, red streak from water line to deck and the bow rigging was carried away.

The Craven, not disabled though uncertain in mind as to her helm, put about and went after the retreating Pioneer. She tied up alongside and the officer's name was not known at the navy yard last night—had a long dispute with Capt. Lann. Lann said he was not amenable to the torpedo boat's orders.

After the Craven had taken down Capt. Lann's record the torpedo boat came alongside the Hendrick Hudson and broke several cables trying to make fast. The wind drove the cable away from the river liner and it was half an hour before the officer was able to get into conversation with the officers of the river boat.

While the little ship was maneuvering to get into touch with the Hendrick Hudson a sailor on the forward deck of the Craven was wiggling signals to the Day Line boat. The passengers on the Hendrick Hudson were sending distress messages to the officers of the river liner. But it didn't take a shrewd eye to see that this was not the fact of a professional.

A pretty girl with a couple of Utah husbands wound around her left arm was standing at the rail of the Hendrick Hudson, answering the wiggles of the sailor with the vim of a professional.

"What's he saying to you?" asked a friend.

"You certainly look good to me," she repeated, laughing.

Meanwhile the Hendrick Hudson was having troubles on her own account. As soon as the battleship had passed down the bay the men of the river steambreaker tried to get up anchor and start back for the New York side. The steam windlass pulled and clunged and little came of it. At last the anchor came up, out of the water, and caught in one of the fillets was a twisted mass of telegraph wires that had been torn from their rubber casings. With some difficulty the cable was released and dropped back into the water. After almost an hour's delay the steamer started back up the North River.

Last night the Western Union reported that its cable of thirty telegraph wires from Liberty street to the New Jersey Central station at Communipaw had gone

out of business at 2 o'clock, which was the time when the Hendrick Hudson was having trouble with her anchor. Late in the afternoon the Craven went to the Brooklyn navy yard, where she will go into dry dock so that the repair men can see how badly she is hurt. It was said that she was not leaking but that her bows were badly buckled. There was a dent in the starboard side and on the other the plates bulged where the force of the collision had bent the bows to port.

ROSE GUERRA'S STORY PROBED.

Gibson Prosecutors Convicted She Was Hired as Spy.

Whether or not the woman who represented herself to Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel and his deputy, Deacon Murphy, as Rose Guerra will play any further part in the Gibson case after her confession that she tried to learn the secrets of the prosecution for the benefit of Gibson's defenders depends upon the results of an investigation of the story which she now tells.

Mr. Wasservogel appears to be convinced that she is telling the truth now when she says that her part in the case was played at the instance of one of the lawyers.

Charles Goldzier, who is associated with Robert H. Elder in defending Gibson, declared that her confession didn't surprise him, as he has repeatedly asserted that the woman knew nothing of those things which she at first related. He said all there is for him to do now in the case is to wait until the prosecution sets forth its next insane witness.

Mr. Wasservogel said that he still is keeping watch of the woman and can get her at any time if his statement about her confession is questioned by any one whom she may have implicated in it.

District Attorney Rogers of Orange county was expected to present evidence against Gibson to the Grand Jury yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Murphy went to Gibson to confer with him. It is believed the taking of testimony will last for two days.

Mr. Wasservogel said from his cell that he wouldn't be surprised if he were indicted but that he would be able to clear himself.

DISMISSED CLERK ASKS \$5,000.

O'Donnell Accuses Assay Office Superintendent of Spite.

A \$5,000 damage suit brought by John J. O'Donnell against Daniel P. Kingsford, superintendent of the local United States Assay Office, was yesterday transferred from the City Court to the Federal District Court. In his bill of complaint O'Donnell, a discharged clerk of the Assay Office, says that he was broken by the cruel and inhuman treatment of Kingsford.

O'Donnell alleges that Kingsford's ire was aroused by the fact that he, the plaintiff, defeated one of the superior friends in the competitive civil service test. He claims that Kingsford, then superintendent of the Assay Office, thereupon according to O'Donnell's affidavit, the defendant made the position too arduous for the plaintiff to hold. To this end Kingsford made O'Donnell, who was classified as a first grade clerk, assist in moving heavy metal bars, despite the fact that there were laborers employed for this purpose at the rate of \$4.50 per day.

O'Donnell asserts that this work soon began to tell on him physically, and that he finally refused to do any more of it. He was thereupon dismissed from the service by Kingsford, who "made an untrue and malicious report of the case to the Treasury Department."

NEW JERSEY NOTES

Gustav Kruger, a well to do merchant of West New York, committed suicide in his home at 614 Bergen street at 8 o'clock yesterday by first slitting his wrist with a razor, drinking poison and then hanging himself. His body was found hanging in the rear of the store yesterday morning. He leaves a widow and children.

Irving Becker, 32 years old, died yesterday by the Franklin Hospital at Newton of a fracture of the skull. He was found unconscious in front of an apartment house on Main street, Sussex. It is believed that he slipped and fell.

A jury in the Supreme Court before Justice Garrison in Camden yesterday found Charles F. Ford, 29 years old, a saloon keeper in that city, guilty of murder in the first degree. Ford was sentenced to die in the electric chair on November 21. He killed his common law wife, Mary Elms Wagner, on March 14 last.

While his wife and four children were absent on a visit yesterday John Wyckoff, 56 years old, a building contractor in Philadelphia, committed suicide by inhaling gas. He has been ailing for two months.

WILSON WOULDN'T SEND BACK M'CORMICK'S GIFT

Told Dodge He Was Not Afraid to Take Harvester Man's Money.

PERKINS AID DISCLOSED

Admitted That He Lent Money to Help Trenton Paper Supporting Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson repelled the suggestion that a contribution of \$12,500 to his pre-convention campaign by Cyrus H. McCormick, the International Harvester Company, be returned. It was testified to-day by Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, a witness before the Senate investigating committee.

Mr. Dodge is one of Gov. Wilson's warmest supporters and personally contributed more than \$50,000 to the pre-convention campaign. He collected over \$30,000 from "Princeton friends of Woodrow Wilson," of which the McCormick contribution of \$12,500 was part.

He explained that when he suggested to Gov. Wilson that "there might be some question" and the money should be returned "the Governor said he was perfectly willing to receive the money, and was not afraid to take it."

"Mr. McCormick gave the money just as he would have given it to Princeton," said the witness.

Senator Oliver developed the fact that Thomas D. Jones, another Chicago contributor to Mr. Dodge's special fund, is connected with the International Harvester Company.

The financial affairs of a daily newspaper published at Trenton, N. J., which advocated Gov. Wilson for President were thoroughly aired before the committee. The committee had some difficulty in getting testimony from some of the witnesses.

E. L. Howe, vice-president of a bank at Princeton, declined to testify concerning a loan made to the Trenton newspaper by New Yorkers until the committee decided that he should be required to do so. He admitted that the money passed through his hands. Senator Oliver insisted the witness should testify, while Senators Paynter and Pomeroy were in doubt. Chairman Clark consulted with his associates and finally said:

"The members of the committee feel we are entitled to the information."

"The money was sent to me by Miss Kilm, secretary to Mr. Perkins," said the witness.

"What Mr. Perkins?" persisted Senator Oliver.

"George W. Perkins," was the reluctant reply. The disclosure that Mr. Perkins had been aiding the principal newspaper supporter of Gov. Wilson in New Jersey aroused much interest.

Mr. Dodge, who had left the stand, asked to investigate the security of the explanation. He said that he advanced a sum to the Trenton newspaper and when an application was made to him for more he consulted his neighbor, George W. Perkins. He explained that he and Mr. Perkins were jointly interested in thirty or forty philanthropies.

The testimony showed that Mr. Dodge and Mr. Perkins jointly loaned about \$40,000 to H. T. Alexander, then editor of the newspaper, taking a mortgage on the plant and real estate which was made to run to a trustee.

Mr. Howe explained that the transaction was merely a loan and it was "amply secured." A banker in Trenton was asked to investigate the security of the transaction. The loan was made in July, 1911.

Mr. Dodge gave the committee to understand that he persuaded George W. Perkins to go into the deal. He entered on a eulogy of Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins was finally cut short by Senator Oliver.

In addition to Mr. Dodge, Henry J. Ford and E. L. Howe, Arthur I. Verrys of Ohio and Nathan G. Folwell of Philadelphia gave testimony. Mr. Verrys corroborated the statement of collections and expenditures made by Louis C. Laylin, the Ohio manager for Taft, and Mr. Folwell, chairman of the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia and a worsted manufacturer, told of small contributions by members of the club to Taft's campaign of 1908.

After a two hour session the committee agreed to recess until Thursday. The witnesses on call for Thursday include J. O. Murfin of Detroit, Frank A. Munsey and George E. Cartelou of New York and Thomas W. Lawson of Boston.

Following these, according to the committee's plans, there remained a number of witnesses for Friday, when the following were to be called: Chauncey Dewey of Chicago, Roosevelt manager in Illinois; Medill McCormick, a Roosevelt leader; George Perkins, George Harvey of Harper's publications and W. W. Durbin, a Wilson manager in Ohio.

REID DENIES PARKER'S STORY.

Was on No "Committee," He Says, and Head of None.

Daniel G. Reid denied yesterday that he had been one of the seven men to contribute to the Roosevelt campaign of 1904, as Judge Parker testified before the Clegg committee on to-day.

Judge Parker told the investigators that Mr. Reid together with James A. Stillman, Edward H. Harriman, Robert Bacon, Charles F. Brooker and Henry C. Bacon, was one of the seven men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Two Valuable Recipes for the Hair and Skin

Washing the head with soap results in discolored, "stringy" hair and scalp that is dry and scaly or unduly oily. Shampooing with canthrox soon corrects the condition that causes this, and a teaspoonful dissolved in a cup hot water is ample for the thickest head of hair. Canthrox is soothing and invigorating and not alone cleanses thoroughly and completely but stimulates the hair-roots to healthy activity. Hair shampooed with canthrox is always soft, fluffy, lustrous and of a rich, even color.

Women having envious complexions invariably use just a plain spumax lotion, which is a great natural beautifier. This is made by dissolving 4 ounces spumax in 1½ pint alcohol or hot water to which has been added 2 teaspoonfuls glycerine. The lotion dries quickly and cannot be detected when on and gives to the finest complexion an added charm and elegance. It is especially good to clear the skin of pimples, blackheads, blotches, sallowness, oiliness and other complexion defects and to protect it from harsh or cold winds.

Frick had formed a committee to underwrite the campaign. Mr. Reid said when he had read this testimony:

There is not the slightest foundation for such a story so far as I know. I personally was never on such a committee. I never contributed to such a fund. I never met with the gentlemen referred to. Nor did I ever consider with them the Roosevelt campaign or the best means of securing Roosevelt's election. The story as far as I am concerned is without basis in fact.

Furthermore, I wish to say that the first time I ever heard of such a committee was on reading Judge Parker's testimony in the newspapers to-day. He gives the name of a dead man, Daniel S. Lamont, as his authority for the statement that all this happened and that these seven men met almost daily. If they did I never met with them and certainly was not one of them.

Nobody at Mr. Stillman's office would comment on Judge Parker's testimony. It is probable that most of those who Judge Parker said he had learned from Mr. Lamont "underwrote" the campaign of 1904 will be called before the committee. Mr. Reid is already under pledge to testify.

It was learned yesterday that representatives of the Clegg committee had been to Wall Street seeing verification of this story. Several Wall Street men were asked as to whether Cornelius N. Bliss in his conversations with them ever referred to such a committee. They told the investigators that even if Mr. Bliss knew of such a committee it would be very unlike him to say anything about it.

Williams Faculty for Wilson.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 15.—A canvass of the Williams College faculty made by the Record, the college paper, shows that of the forty-seven members of the faculty twenty-five are for Wilson for President, ten are for Taft and three for Taft. The remainder are either undecided, will give no preference or will be unable to vote.

No Injunction for Progressives.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum denied yesterday an application by the National Progressive party for an injunction restraining David Meyers and others from using the name "Progressive Liberal party" and the emblem of an elephant in the Twenty-sixth Assembly district on the ground that the voters may be deceived into thinking the emblem is that of the Bull Moose. Justice Greenbaum said that the Progressive party has no standing to maintain the action because it is a corporation and not a citizen within the meaning of the election laws.

PRENTISS DIDN'T WITHDRAW.

Congress Candidate Finds Brown's Name in His Place.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Mark O. Prentiss of Metuchen charging that the notice of his withdrawal from the contest for the Progressive nomination for Congress in the Third district was procured by conspiracy and against his desire sent his secretary, H. P. Vanthwaite to the office of the Secretary of State to-day to have the withdrawal recalled and his name reinstated as a candidate.

This raises a unique situation, as Benjamin F. S. Brown of Matawan has been endorsed by a Progressive petition and has got the designation "Progressive" and "Roosevelt Republican." There is no precedent to serve as a guide in deciding this matter and the Secretary of State will submit the question to the Attorney-General.

The withdrawal of Prentiss was filed last week without his knowledge, he says, and on the same day there came to the office of the Secretary of the State the Progressive petition for Brown.

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The Autumn Literary

Number of The New York Sun will be published on Saturday, October Nineteenth. Features will include special articles by famous authors on up-to-the-minute literary topics—interviews with publishers on the book trade—best sellers—prospects for 1913—reviews of new books— notable publications this fall—gossip of authors and their work—handsome illustrations and portraits.